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affairs of life, principally in the subjects of possession, delict and contract. The minutest details of daily life are examined and their legal consequences brought out. The questions demand close thought and a wide range of study, and the whole work is a product of remarkable ingenuity and skill. The book, however, would seem better suited to the original purpose of the author—for scholars at the German universities—than to the ordinary American student, at least, the questions being highly theoretical and based to a great extent on the Roman jurisprudence—a thing, however, to be expected in the work of a great Romanist. However, as the translator says, “the book may be of interest as showing to what delicate legal problems the simplest facts of everyday life may give rise.” In Germany and other continental countries the work has run through many editions, but this is the first attempt to reproduce it in English. The translator, Professor Goudy of Oxford, has appended a number of original questions of the same general nature as those of the author. To the student of jurisprudence, the great names of both author and translator will commend the work.

R. H. S.

Chancery Practice. By John G. Henderson, LL.D. T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago. 1904. Sheep, pp. 1170.

The first one hundred and fifty pages of this work embody an account of the origin and early history of the Court of Chancery that is more than ordinarily interesting. They serve as an introduction to a treatise, not mainly on the general practice in Chancery, but rather on that practice as it directly concerns references to masters and others of like authority. The nature of their office and their powers, the manner of reference to them, the hearing before them, their report, and the subsequent proceedings in regard to it, sales by them, and the assessment of fees are fully discussed. Decisions are freely quoted, and the rules and statutory provisions of the various jurisdictions are adverted to at length, and forms are liberally scattered throughout the text. Its rather colloquial style, its constant repetitions, its lengthy quotations, its digressions from the immediate matter at issue to treat of principles common to all branches of the law, if more appropriate to the lecture platform than the text-book, yet serve to enforce and round out the statements of the author. The work well fills a vacancy in the field of legal authority.

W. M. M.

Text-Book of the Patent Law of the United States. By Albert H. Walker. Fourth Edition. Baker, Voorhis and Co., New York. 1904. Sheep, pp. 775.

In 1897, Judge Gilbert construed the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Coupe v. Royer*, 155 U. S. 581 (1895),